

PROGRESSIVE REPORT.

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

IN THE



Jodhpur State Rajputana.

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

BY

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Review on the Forest Report for 1899-1900.

In consequence of the direst famine that afflicted the country, this department has to show little or no progress and under every head the effects of drought are clearly visible. On the one hand there has been an appreciable falling off in the revenue, while on the other, there has been a marked increase in the number of offences against forests rules.

The Darbar was pleased to grant following concessions.

- (1) On account of the paucity of grass, the forests were thrown open to unrestricted grazing of horned cattle.
- (2) Permission was awarded to bring free of charge grass and fodder leaves and edible or saleable jungle fruits and certain barks or roots.
- (3) Reduction of 5 pies in the value of per head load of fuel was made.
- (4) Relief works costing Rs 13,792 were also opened in the shape of roads, reservoirs, and wells which gave employment to the Grassias, the denizens of the forests.
- (5) Bholera which was the largest work on the relief programme having run short of fuel, as the country around was denuded of shrubs and trees, the forest department made effectual arrangements for the supply of wood there, the daily requisitions being nearly 1000 maunds.

It is to be regretted that owing to the want of co-operation of the Meywar authorities, the cutting of the main fire line could not be satisfactorily pushed on.

Sukdeo Prasad

Secretary to Musahib Ala.

Raj Marwar.

PROGRESS REPORT
OF
FOREST ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
MARWAR STATE
FOR
1899-1900.

Introduction.

1. The year under report proved a severe drought, making its bad effects felt in every item of the business. No further areas, as was contemplated (para 4 of last year's report) could be conserved, nor any experiments undertaken.

2. The formation of Fuel and Fodder Reserves was in its infancy and the plants, too young to resist the severity of the drought, died, deplorably throwing the Department back in its labours

CHAPTER I.

Areas and Boundaries.

3. There were no changes under this head and the area remained the same as last year as below :—

Khalsa forests	...	...	265·11	sqr. miles.
Fuel and Fodder Reserves	...	...	7·70	" "
Jagir Forests	...	...	70·37	" "
		Total	...	343·18

4. The work of replacing dry rubble masonry pillars by pucca ones was stopped last year for want of water near the boundary. It proved drier still and the work remains where it was left.

5. There were no rains and it was not necessary to whitewash the pillars.

CHAPTER II.

**Surveying, Working Plans and
Plan of operations.**

6. Very little progress beyond a little plotting from the last year's field work could be made, and the survey work practically stands where it

was left. Like other Departments, the Forest staff had their share of the relief measure work to attend to and they were a little too busy over the operations entrusted to their charge to spare any more for field-work.

7. The unfavourable conditions of the year did not permit of the Experimental working plan of the Desuri forest, referred to in para 10 of last year's report, being worked up to

8. It provided for coppicing of 100 acres from Compartment No 1 Dhao Working Circle and cutting of 1,300 trees by selection method from the Salar Working Circle. 10 acres only were coppiced from the former and 600 trees cut from the latter.

9. A Plan of operations was as usual prepared but could not be adhered to. Roads and a few Buildings excepted, no other works could be undertaken.

CHAPTER III.

General protection and Breaches of the Law.

10. The year was exceptionally dry and following, as it did, close upon the drought of 1898-99, the afflictions of the people were greatly intensified

11. As a famine sets in, trouble sets in for the Forest Department; at least so did in Marwar.

12. Forests are very extensive areas and, unlike a corn field, a fenced garden or much more unlike any property under lock and key, afford, by dint of their exceptionally open position, an extensive and easy access to the thief. They are thus an inviting bait to the idler even in good years, and must be much more so when he has no harvest to reap either for himself or, as a labourer, for others and a keen appetite, such as the idlers are only too apt to acquire, to satisfy.

13. As early as September last the people (the surrounding criminal tribes Minas, Bhils and Rawats only) took to stealing timber and the wood traders were not idle to rush in to make a job of the thing. Forest staff had to strive hard to protect the forests and they had not shaken the troubles off till the close of the year.

14. The experience in Marwar of the year under review showed, and it must have done likewise elsewhere, that the forests have as much, nay more, to dread their great enemy the reckless man as a less indulging nature and that their welfare must be the result of a fostering nature and a well-meaning human action combined.

15. The Honorary Courts of Raipur and Ghanerao tried 20 cases involving 59 persons. Convictions were obtained in all the cases.

16. 48 cases were sent up to Hakumats and 5 pending from the last year brought the total to 53 cases involving 109 persons. Of them 4 cases, 3 convictions and 1 acquittal, were disposed of. Convictions involved 3 persons.

17. 582 cases were compounded departmentally as against 538 in 1898-99. A policy of forbearance was early exhorted and not only that the increase in the number of cases was remembering the prevailing circumstances, trifling but that majority of the cattle (para 22) put in the pound were let away merely with a warning

18. The following table shows the results of the 2 years

RANGE.			CASES COMPOUNDED				Average per case.			Average per person.			Remarks	
			Number of cases.	Number of persons	Amount.									
Sewari	290	758	3,246	2	6	10	13	8	4	4	6	
Desuri	45	127	148	13	6	3	4	11	1	2	9	
Sojat	102	244	113	3	3	1	1	7	...	7	5	
Siwana	23	25	52	4	9	1	4	4	2	1	3	
Parbatsar	10	19	9	4	0	...	7	9	...	7	9	
Raipur	94	130	154	13	6	1	10	3	1	3	0	
Ghanernao	
Total	582	1303	3,724	9	3	6	6	5	2	13	9	
1898-99	538	1132	1,047	1	6	1	15	2	...	14	9	

Grass and Grazing.

19. As usual, the forests remained closed to the camels, sheep and goats throughout the year. As for horned cattle, a decided departure from the usual procedure had to be made.

20. The rains held off altogether and as they had done no better the year before, there was no grass outside the forests; nor any leaves of trees, just in absence of the former, to fall upon. Not only that they had to be thrown open early in August, but that the cattle of the country had to be admitted in every way unrestricted. Also they are to remain so till the rains come round and there is an excellent crop of grass outside.

21. The following statement shows the number of cattle grazed in the Forests:—

RANGE.	CATTLE.				Remarks.
	Right holders.	Out siders.	Free.	Total.	
Sewari ...	1,476	77	1,553	The usual practice is to register the cattle for grazing in November.
Desuri ...	66	7	.....	73
Sojat ...	44	7	.....	51
Siwana ..	8	2	.....	10
Parbatsar	This year the forests were thrown open for grazing gratis in August.
Raipur ...	1,633	.....	.....	1,633
Ghanerao ...	138	10	.....	148
Total ...	3,365	103	3,468	This number thus represents the cattle registered before August.
1898-99.	30,745	3,513	171	34,429	

22 10,119 cattle were impounded for illicit grazing against 8858 in 1898-99 as detailed below:—

RANGE.	DESCRIPTION OF CATTLE.				Total	Remarks.
	Cows	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats.	Other kinds		
Sewari ...	31	841	6	878	
Desuri ...	37	3	1,511	52	1,603	
Sojat ...	5	.....	485	81	571
Siwana ...	63	27	5,684	26	5,800	
Parbatsar ...	21	6	1,062	24	1,113	
Raipur ...	40	.....	32	2	74
Ghanerao ...	17	.....	48	5	70
Total ...	211	36	9,663	196	10,109	
1898-99.	1796	407	6,480	175	8,858	

Forest Fires.

23 Cutting of trees and shrubs from the main fire line between Marwar and Mewar was continued and a length of 15 miles gone over for Rs 398-2-0. As in last year, the Mewar authorities did not co-operate.

24. There were no rains and in consequence no grass. People wanted grass but could not get it. They must have *some* forage and fallen dry leaves in the forests was all that could be available. The people could not but take to it and the forests were swept clean of the leaves, old antiquated or new, before the fire season could fairly set in, and there were, as a consequence of this natural state of affairs, no fires.

Natural Reproduction.

25. The year under report was one all would like rather to avoid than face. The year preceding it was as bad and had made its effects felt in killing, as stated in para 29 of last year's report, the seedlings that were establishing themselves. This year did worse and the saplings that were fast growing into poles and the latter no less behind in the matter of attaining to the dignity of trees died by thousands.

26. The following table will show the results of the areas coppiced previously:—

Godhwar Range

			I.	G.
Sadi	...	{ Kantia Dhao	... 6'	11"
		{ Khair	... 9'	4"
		{ Kuntia	... 6'	1"
Behra	...	{ Dhao	... 12' 4"	3' 9"
		{ Khair	... 11' 5"	3' 3"
		{ Seris	... 11' 7"	3"
		{ Gol	... 12'	4' 5"

Sojat Range.

Gudha Dhamoonta.	{	Kantia Dhao	...	...	15'	10"
		Khair	...	...	16'	7"
		Gol	...	...	20'	12"

Artificial Reproduction.

27. Nothing could be taken in hand.

Roads and Buildings.

Roads.

28. *Sojat Range.* The Ragnaghati bridle path in the Khorla forest was further improved and Rs. 50/0/6 spent over it.

29. A katcha cart road upto Gao-ri-Koondi and a bridle path thenceforward to Lakakhet in Gooda Ramsingh forest were constructed at a cost of Rs. 740/0/6. The total length was 2 miles.

30. A new cart track, 5 miles in length was made in Radjlhakra forest for Rs. 1,084/14/3.

31. A bridle path 2 miles long, was laid out in Guda Dhamato Barimadho forest and Rs. 166/15/9 were spent over it.

32. A cart track 2½ miles long, was constructed in Salarsani Kajalbas forest at a cost of Rs. 311/12/0.

[Note — These roads were taken up as Famine Relief Works and the expenditure charged to that head.]

33. *Desuri Range* $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of cart track, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of bridle path and 1 mile of foot path in Bagal forest were improved at a cost of Rs 124/13.

34. *Siwana Range*—A foot path $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was laid out in Mangi forest for Rs 50/2/0.

Buildings.

35. *Sicana Range*—A forest house was built at Siwana and Rs 100/ spent over it. It will be further extended next year.

36. *Sojat Range*—A new forest Choki was built at Khorin at a cost of Rs 32/1/3.

37. A ready made house was purchased for Rs 14/ at Gaznai for use of the forest guard there.

38. The cattle pound at Badaguda was further improved and Rs 13/12/0 spent over it.

39. The forest Chokies at Saran Badaguda, &c, were repaired at a cost of Rs 10-1-9.

40. *Godhwar Range*—The forest Choki at Nana was completed, the expenditure coming to Rs 24/12/0.

41. The forest choki at Mandigur was improved at a cost of Rs 8/6/9.

42. *Desuri Range*—A forest choki was built at Kalighati for Rs 44/13/9.

43. The forest house at Desuri was further extended and Rs 24/14 spent over it.

CHAPTER IV.

Yield and Working.

44. The total outturn of timber and fuel expressed in cubic feet compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

Description	TIMBER.		FUEL.		REMARKS.
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	
Removed by Raj Agency ...	1,642	1,563	25,532	1,90,319	
" by purchasers... ..	40,981	16,297	1,59,247	62,488	
" " Right-holders ...	28,497	11,894	2,46,496	1,75,508	
" " Free grants ...	.....	736	.....	2,955	
Total ...	71,120	33,490	1,81,295	4,40,270	
Raipur ...	4,142	3,649	1,41,624	13,078	
Ghanerao ...	3,364	2,064	7,120	13,520	
Grand Total ...	78,626	39,203	5,80,039	4,66,868	

45. The comparative value of minor produce removed during the year under report and that of the previous one is as follows:—

Description.	VALUE.		REMARKS.
	1898-99.	1899-00.	
Removed by Raj Agency	595	7,002	
„ „ Purchasers	4,260	2,967	
„ „ Right-holders	8,810	3,692	
„ „ Free grants ... ..	.....	3914	
Total	13,674	18,175	
Raipur	3,086	1,025	
Ghanerao	551	691	
Grand total	17,311	19,891	

46. The removal of timber by Raj Agency remained steady, it being thought advisable to continue the operations with a view to stocking the depots for the next year. The removal of fuel had an abrupt increase the Department having had to supply the various famine relief Camps in Marwar. Both the purchasers and the right-holders removed as could naturally be expected, timber as well as fuel much below what they took out last year.

I.—Departmental Operations.

47. The out-turn of timber fell from 1642 to 1563 and that of fuel rose from 25582 to 199319 c. ft.

48. 300 maunds of charcoal were prepared and sent for sale to the depots at Pali and Jodhpur.

49. Cutting of bamboos was taken up as a relief measure and 137558 bamboos were cut and sent variously to the relief camps and the depots.

II.—Removal of Purchasers.

50. As stated in Para. 45, the removal of timber fell from 40981 to 16297 and that of fuel from 159247 to 62488 c. ft. Remembering the prevailing distress and the extremely feeble prospects of the timber trade consequent thereon, it was only natural.

51. 8,784 bamboos were removed as against 40,225 last year. There is thus a decrease of 31,441.

52. Rs. 821/- were realised from grass and grazing against 2,118 last year.

53. The realisations from minor produce came to Rs. 1,639 against 1,326 last year.

III.—Free grants and removals by Right-holders.

54. Timber and bamboos excepted, the people were allowed free access, unhampered by any obligation on their part to obtain a pass or permit from the Forest Department, to all the produce and thus any attempt at figures under this head will at the best be a mere guess and no attempt has therefore been made to tabulate the removals.

55. The chapter must naturally end here, but the writer feels inclined briefly to touch upon the utility of the forests as a "stay" against famine. It will be as mad to think of striking means to avert a famine as to attempt to controlling the trade winds. Famines are natural calamities and must come round, with their usual multiplicity of evils, just as they have all along done. And since it is not human to avert a famine it is in the light of providing "stays" against famines that an administration in any way becomes, as regards a famine, responsible to the public or the public could attach any responsibility to it. All then that a thoughtfull administration could in this behalf do must necessarily be centred in its finding out means or instruments calculated better to fit the people to breast a famine; it being as necessary for it to multiply the number and increase the capacity of such instruments and finally to maintain them unimpaired for use whenever the distress is actually on.

56. It may be asked "Does a forest help the people to stay against famine?" Not only that it does must be a ready answer but that it does splendidly and in a better and grander way than a granary, a grass stack, a relief measure, a poor house, or an orphanage could do, must remain undisputed.

57. Cutting of timber and bamboos excepted, the Marnar forests were as early as September last thrown open to the public to graze their cattle and to collect such forest produce as they thought may be of use to them. And it is again a question "What was there in the forests that could be use ful to them?"

58. For every evil God plants a cure below, and so it was here. Leaving aside the various fruits and other edible tubers, roots and barks the dry leaves, new old and antiquated, that were in good years a source of anxiety to the Forester (lest they should take a fire) and a nuisance to the wanderer in the Forests, became so happily a source of revenue and sustenance to the poor labourer. Opportunely with this a mania to store dry fuel for the next year or two seized the surrounding better-to-do Bania and a ready sale of it was the result.

59. The people surrounding these forests, pea-antry as well as others, all keep cattle. Cattle here, as elsewhere, are grazed out and also stall fed. People that would not go out themselves to the forest to collect forage (leaves etc) would eagerly buy for their cattle of such as would go out as labourers. It was doubtless an object lesson on the utility of the forests

as a famine relief or a "stay" against it, to behold hundreds of people streaming out of the forests on their way to selling head loads of fuel, fibre yielding grasses Khaka (dry leaves) and other forest produce. The forests formed, so to speak, a huge industry affording a variety of labour and employing a vast number of people without, unlike a famine Camp or a poor house, fear of their contracting (if crowding many in one place means the disease or an approach to it) cholera dysentery or any other ailment.

59. Coming to the consideration of their utility as a grazing ground the forests proved a boon. Marwar people claim a nearer kinship to famines and have learnt, by their many a bitter experience, how to be on the watch over the undesirable guest. Marwar had at least within the last hundred years or over, a famine followed by an unusually good year and bearing in mind this experience of the past and the fact that 98-99 was a bad year, they expected 1900 to be a year of plenty. It proved, however, to the entire dismay of all, quite otherwise; and in the almost sweeping force of the famine conditions that dawned unexpectedly upon the country, the cattle of Marwar at large were, heedless of their (Forests) capacity, admitted (Para 20) to the forests unrestricted. It is difficult thus to say that the forests so many acres in extent supported so many in number but that they proved quite a boon must remain unaltered; and the utility of the forests as an extensive field of labour and an as extensive grazing ground was sufficiently brought home to all such as had like the writer an opportunity to watch the events of the year around the forests.

60. Forests are forests everywhere; so are famine conditions famine conditions all the country over. The above experience in Marwar must have repeated itself elsewhere and the value of the forests as as good a "stay" against famine as any public famine fund or other relief measure can no longer go unacknowledged; and since things that are equal to the same are equal to one another, no administration can disclaim the preservation and multiplication of forests with less of shirking responsibility than could it do in abolishing a public famine fund or neglecting to under take any other relief measure.

61. Now the preservation and multiplication of forests requires an obedience to certain rules as established by previous experience and these rules go collectively to form what is called Forest Conservancy, which must, as would appear, find as good a place in the administrative programme of a country as any benevolent measure could claim.

CHAPTER V.

Financial Results.

62 The actual revenue was Rs 13754/ i. e., Rs. 14,888/- less than that of the previous year. There is, as was well anticipated, a deficit of Rs. 5,286.

63. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,042/ or Rs. 1,882/ less than that last year, as the majority of the works such as sowings, plantings, survey &c. that were provided for in budget could not be carried out.

64. The receipts and charges of the last 3 years compare as follows:—

Particulars.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	Remarks.
Receipts ...	23,915	28,643	13,754	
Charges ...	20,434	20,925	19,042	
Deficit ...	...	...	5,288	
Surplus ...	3,481	7,718	...	

65. The financial results of the Jagir forests stand as follows:—

Raipur ...	1898-99	1899-00
Receipts ...	4,444-0-0	2,800-0-0
Expenses ...	1,541-0-0	989-0-0
Surplus ...	2,903-0-0	1,811-0-0
Ghanerao—		
Receipts ...	834-0-0	1,086-0-0
Expenses ...	358-0-0	476-0-0
Surplus ...	476-0-0	610-0-0
Bar ...	1898-99	1899-1900
Receipts ...	273-0-0	10-0-0
Charges ...	55-0-0	60-0-0
Surplus ...	218-0-0	.....
Deficit ...	.....	50-0-0
Barantia—		
Receipts ...	164-0-0	.....
Charges ...	68-0-0	60-0-0
Surplus ...	96-0-0	.....
Deficit ...	.....	60-0-0
Babra—		
Receipts ...	303-0-0	5-0-0
Charges ...	77-0-0	60-0-0
Surplus ...	226-0-0	.....
Deficit ...	.....	55-0-0
Somel—		
Receipts ...	530-0-0	37-0-0
Charges ...	66-0-0	60-0-0
Surplus ...	464-0-0	.....
Deficit ...	.....	23-0-0

CHAPTER VI.

Village Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

66. The formation of these reserves was undertaken only in 1895-96. The rains for the last few years were very variable and the amount of success obtained was thus a ~~h~~-eagre one. The few plants that survived the drought of 1898-99 died this year and left the Department where they were at the beginning.

67. There were no additions to the area of reserves which stood at 10,247 bigas or 4,098 acres nearly.

CHAPTER VII.

Arboriculture.

68. Owing to the failure of rains, no new planting was possible.

69. 133 plants were put out early in April to fill up gaps in plantations Nos. 8 and 9. These plantations are close' by the Bungalow of H. H. the Maharaja and water was more or less available for them and in consequence they did not suffer to any appreciable extent. There were 4,213 plants at close of the year distributed as below:—

Plantations Nos. 8 and 9	...	...	2,726
Behind the Bungalow	...	...	1,177
Polo ground	...	...	151
Race course	...	...	32
Stables	...	...	127
Total			4,213

Of the plants that died majority were mangoes.

70. There were 2,223 plants at Bada Bhakar as the year commenced. Of them 1,704 died.

71. The 67 plants put out at Bera Chen Sukh last year, some-how pulled through; it is however doubtful if they will out live the present hot season.

72. Of the 225 mangoes put out at Chopasni last year 65 died for want of water.

73. The Nursery at Bera Chen Sukh had 150 plants in it as the year closed.

74. The Nursery at Balsamand was kept up and contained 800 Nim, 200 Shisham 480 Sirs and 50 Bakain.

75. The Nursery at plantation No. 8 had 450 nim and 150 Shisham at close of the year.

76. That at plantation No. 7 excepted, all the other small nurseries in use had to be given up for want of water. It contained 300 Nim plants.

77. 22,217 plants received no watering while 14,412 did.

78. The revenue from arboriculture came to Rs. 695-20, derived chiefly from the sale of dry wood.

79. The expenditure was as follows :—

Protective establishment	Rs-	1,710	4	4
Office do	"	180	0	0
Watering	"	7,432	6	3
Malies	"	3,435	9	6
Working of wells.	"	5,299	4	6
Feed and keep of bullocks.	"	9,554	8	0
Nurseries & Planting.	"	199	6	0
Fencing	"	128	2	9
Tools	"	22	3	3
Miscellaneous	"	67	14	6
Total ...		27,859	11	1

CHAPTER VIII.

Gardens.

80. The Residency and other Bungalow gardens were as usual looked after and kept up as much as the circumstances permitted. Watering of Dhub grass and other small ornamental plants at the Residency was stopped under order of the Musahib Ala with a view to making the water of the well there available for drinking of the public.

81. The Ratanada garden had 2,138 plants as the year commenced of which 1,333 died, majority being mangoes. They were all in a very flourishing condition and their loss is much deplored.

82. The Nane mian's garden had much to suffer. The water in the wells there hardly sufficed for the surrounding public for drinking and the up-keep of the garden was naturally a secondary point. Of the 700 graft zyzphus plants more than 400 died and so did all the other smaller plants.

83. The Desuri Palace garden remained in charge of the forest ranger there. The water of the wells in the garden had to be spoken off for the public and the loss of smaller plants such as roses Jessamine and others was inevitable.

84. The Sadri Bund garden had about 700 excellent graft mangoes, a fine work of many hands many years and consummate labor. The Bund above the garden and its chief source of water supply was dry and the well

in it was also giving out. A good shower fell as the year closed. It brought water enough for 7 months to the Bund and undid the apprehensions about the plants that were at one time grave indeed. The nursery established there had of course to be allowed to wither.

85. The vegetable garden at Sewari, referred to in para 108 of last years report, was no more necessary. It was changed into a nursery for plants for road side planting.

86. The financial results of the gardens were as under :—

Revenue 149/11/ expenditure Rs 11,069-7-2.

CHAPTER IX.

Famine Relief works.

87. It was decided in November last to open out a number of relief works inside the forests with the two-fold object of giving effect to the recommendations contained in para 581 of the Famine Commission report of 1897 as well as to bring relief to the semi-wild Grassias who were, with their almost object-less poverty too shy to come out to the works in the plains, the works took the shape of small reservoirs roads and cutting and collecting of bamboos and fire wood and as they were close by their (Grassias) homes and involved a species of labour they were accustomed to the works were sufficiently popular.

88. Godhwar Range. A Katcha Bund (oorna) with a clay core throughout and a pacca masonry in the centre where the water was likely to press, was thrown across a natural depression near Bhimana village and Rs. 1,825/6/4 spent over it.

89. Rathelao was an old Bund neglected for over 100 years and in consequence much dilapidated. It was extended and improved at a cost of Rs. 1838/10/7.

90. Khimela tank at Sewari was an old neglected tank. It was repaired at a cost of Rs. 438/14/0.

91. 1,37,558 bamboos were collected as a relief measure, Grassias exclusively being employed thereon, for Rs 2,711/3/0.

92. 48,374 maunds of dry fuel were collected at Nana through Grassias and Minas in order to supply the various relief camps in Marwar. Of this 33,890 maunds were sent to Pali. The total cost of the operation came to Rs. 6,978/12/3.

93. Sojat Range—Five roads, as stated in paras 27–31 were constructed in this Range.

94. Siwana Range—The Poor house at Siwana was made over to this Department in February and the Ranger continued conducting it till the close of the relief operations.

95. At Jodhpur a number of wells that were lying idle had to be worked to increase the supply of water for the public.

96. Fuller particulars of these operations are given in the General Famine Report of the state.

CHAPTER X.

General.

97. Two Jamait Sawars of kot Jagirdar and two of Rohat and Biroo remained with the Department. The Hakumats Bali, Desuri and Sojat did not supply the sawars they were ordered to do and mercenary ones had to be employed instead.

98. Forest Ranger Rakeshwar remained in charge of Desuri Ranger throughout the year and gave satisfaction.

99. Forest Ranger Gokal Chand held charge of Sewari Range and conducted with credit and energy the relief works started in his Range.

100. Forest Ranger Chatar Bhuj held charge of Sojat range and supervised the relief works there. He did well as regards field works but proved as unmethodical in the office and accounts which were so often late and open to the plus-minus operation.

101. Forest Ranger Doulat Ram remained in charge of Siwana Range.

102. Ranger Jagan Nath was deputed to the fuel works at Pali. He did well and has since reverted to his post at Raipur.

103. The office establishment worked satisfactorily.

104. The following forms are hereto attached:—

Form	...	...	No. 49,
"	...	...	50
"	...	...	51
"	...	...	54
"	...	...	55
"	...	...	56
"	...	...	58
"	...	...	59
"	...	...	60
"	...	...	61
"	...	...	62

ANNUAL FORM NO. 49.

Forest Department Marwar State. Area of Forests 1899-1900.

State.	Range.	Area on 1st April 1899.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 1st April 1900.		Number and date of Kafat of additions and transfers.	Remarks.
		Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Area.	Equivalent in square miles.		
Khalasa.	Godhwar	1,24,230	194.11	1,24,230	194.11	Besides these 775 square miles are reserved as Fuel and Fodder Reserves.
	Sojat	41,600	65	...	...	41,600	65	.....
	Siwana	3,840	60	...	...	3,840	60	.....
Gagir.	Raipur	8,320	13	...	...	8,320	13	.....
	Ghanerao	3,277	5.12	...	...	3,277	5.12	.....
	Barantia	960	1.50	...	...	960	1.50	.....
	Babra	960	1.50	...	...	960	1.50	.....
	Bar	480	.75	...	...	480	.75	.....
	Somel	1,920	3.	...	...	1,920	3.	.....
	Pi, Basi, Banwal, Mayapur, Kalyatra, and Bidlad	7,360	11.50	...	...	7,360	11.50	.....
	Mokalsar, Ramnia, Mawri, Gangrot, Golia, Piploon, Gudha, Nal, Sener, Kundal, Sela, Jampur, Mangi, Dhiran, Telwara and Bhagwan	21,760	34	...	...	21,760	34	.....
	Total	2,14,707	335.48	...	...	2,14,707	335.48	.....

Forest Department Murwar State. Register of Branches of Forest Rules during 1899-1900.

(16)

ANNUAL FORM NO. 51:

Forest Department, Marwar State. Area of Forest tracts protected from fire during the dry season of 1900.

Range.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area actually protected up to 15th June 1899.	DURING DRY SEASON.			Cost during the season.	Remarks.
				Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected		
KHALSA. { Godhwar Sojat Siwana	...	1891	1,13,396	1,13,000	...	1,13,000	...	
	10,030	10,030	...	10,030	...	
	...	1,898	41,000	41,600	...	41,600	...	
	3,840	3,840	...	3,840	...	
Total		...	1,69,066	1,69,670	...	1,69,670	...	
Raipur Ghanerao Jaitaran Purbatsur Siwana	...	1,894	8,320	8,320	...	8,320	...	
	...	1,895	3,277	3,277	...	3,277	...	
	...	1,896	4,320	4,320	...	4,320	...	
	...	1,897	7,360	7,360	...	7,360	...	
	
	
	
	
	
	
Total	Total	...	45,037	45,037	...	45,037	...	
	Grand Total	...	2,14,703	2,14,703	...	2,14,703	...	
	

Annual Form No. 54.

Forest department Marwar State. Outturn (in cubic feet solid) of timber and Fuel during the year 1899-1900. and agency of exploitation.

Range.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH LOGS.				TIMBER IN THE ROUGH POLES.				SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.				MISCELLANEOUS.				FUEL.				Total.	
	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free grant.	Right holders.	Total.	Free grant.	Purchasers.	Right-holders.	Total.	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free grant.	Right-holders.	Total.	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free grant.	Right-holders.	Total.			
Godhwar { Sewari Desuni Sojat Siwana Parbatsur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	8,273	...	3,835	12,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,810	57,114	...	...	13,464	2,66,424	2,78,538
	1,221	937	736	160	3,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,080	4,725	2,955	2,032	14,392	17,146	17,146
	22	5,999	...	10,372	16,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,423	603	...	612	2,638	19,031	19,031
	204	1,088	...	527	1,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	66,800	66,816	68,725
Total	1,563	16,297	736	14,801	33,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,319	62,488	2,955	85,508	3,50,270	3,83,760	3,83,760
Raipur Ghanero	...	20,40	...	1,600	3,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,862	...	...	9,216	13,072	10,727
	...	12,30	...	834	2,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,220	9,300	...	...	13,521	15,584
Total	...	3,270	...	2,443	5,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,082	9,300	9,216	20,598	32,311	32,311
Grand Total	1,563	19,567	736	17,337	39,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,319	70,370	12,255	94,721	3,70,868	4,16,071	4,16,071

ANNUAL FORM No 55.

Forest Department Maricar State. Outturn of minor produce during the year 1899-1900.

Range.	Description of Produce.	RAJ AGENCY.		PURCHASERS.		FREE GRANTS.		RIGHT HOLDERS.		TOTAL.		Remarks.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Sewari	Bamboos	1,37,538	7,566	6,858	162	...	...	7,325	17	1,45,741	7,745	
	Kantries (Head loads)	...	...	176	16	...	...	719	66	805	82	
	Grass	...	...	38,332	474	...	...	82	1	38,431	473	
	Do (Cart)	...	...	217	65	...	...	...	...	217	55	
	Grazing (Cattle)	...	...	77	32	...	...	1,476	297	1,553	329	
	Khaka (Head loads)	...	...	178	1	...	...	3,130	49	3,314	50	
	Honey and wax	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	17	145	
	Pala leaves (Head loads)	17	36	...	2	...	...	...	...	40	2	
	Mohya	...	...	40	5	...	...	45	1	118	6	
	Pala (Cart loads)	...	...	73	16	...	...	...	...	32	10	
	Pala (Head loads)	...	...	32	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	806	328	...	...	...	...	806	50	
	Bamboos	...	...	5,948	181	7,016	219	...	...	...	332	
	Kantries (Head loads)	...	...	159	68	101	16	75	1	12,039	854	
Desuri	Grass (Head loads)	...	...	13,310	240	...	...	43	4	1,193	88	
	Grazing (Cattle)	...	...	7	5	...	...	3,138	16	18,448	256	
	Pala (Cart)	...	...	2	1	...	...	73	16	80	21	
	Pala (Head loads)	...	...	75	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	
	Khaka	...	...	57	2	...	...	...	...	75	4	
	Honey and wax	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	87	2	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	
	
	Total carried forward	1,37,575	7,602	69,997	1,712	7,207	235	10,112	472	2,23,991	10,021	

ANNUAL FORM NO. 55. Continued.

Forest Department Marwar State. Outturn of minor produce during the year 1899-1900.

Range.	Description of Produce	RAJ AGENCY.		PURCHASERS.		TRUE GRANTS.		RIGHT HOLDERS.		TOTAL.		Remarks.
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.	
	Total Brought forward ..	1,37,575	7,602	69,097	1,712	7,207	235	10,112	472	2,23,991	10,021	
Sojat ..	Bamboos	...	...	471	10	...	...	...	...	471	10	
	Kamries (Head loads)	...	...	1,051	78	...	...	...	...	1,266	95	
	Khaka (Head loads)	...	...	4,084	101	...	...	20,886	180	25,576	231	
	Grass (Head loads)	...	...	160	3	...	...	...	...	166	3	
	Grazing cattle	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	42	9	
	Honey and wax	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	
	Pala leaves (Head loads)	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	21	1	
	Bamboos	...	...	30	1	...	...	...	...	30	7	
	Grass (cart)	...	...	4,041	244	...	...	...	...	980	244	
	" Head loads	...	...	...	46	...	...	47,750	1,410	1,47,701	2,706	
Siwana ..	" (camel loads)	...	...	...	...	96,009	1,250	...	...	1,200	180	
	Grazing (cattle)	...	...	...	...	1,200	150	...	...	1,200	180	
	Khaka (Head loads)	...	...	2	1	900	430	3,192	729	4,004	1,180	
	Pala (Head loads)	...	...	...	...	1,13,000	1,763	51,200	813	1,64,200	2,578	
	Pala (carts)	...	...	14	7	...	...	111	56	125	63	
	do. (Head loads)	...	...	15	1	...	...	120	8	135	9	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Total ..	1,37,575	7,602	80,579	2,231	2,18,307	3,850	1,33,531	8,692	5,63,992	17,375	

Forest Department Marwar state. Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Raj agency and brought to sale Depots or sold locally during the year 1899-1900.

ANNUAL FORM NO. 56.—(Continued.)

Forest Department Maricar state. Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Ray agency and brought to sale Depot or sold locally during the year 1899-1900.

Particulars.	No or quantity	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.		Cubic feet.	Particulars	No or quantity	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.	
		No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.					No or quantity.	Cubic feet.
RECEIPTS.									
I. True receipts.									
Received from the forest during the year.									
<i>Senari range</i>	Struck off for being lost in transit.	...	...	29	...
Singri	Ins	21	...	...	...
Hal	Paga	8	...	...	...
Paga	Total	...	...	22	...
Ins	Total true disposal	...	...	2391	...
Pafin Solar	II. Gross disposal.	...	...	...	...
Kher pieces	Transferred to other Depot	...	...	...	...
<i>Desuri range</i>	<i>Senari range.</i>	...	...	...	...
Dunda	Ins	1	...	...	...
Thobli	Paga	11	...	...	...
Kani	Hal	2	...	...	...
Peel	Singri	83	...	...	...
Dingar	Pafin	25	...	...	...
Paga	Kher pieces	154	...	...	...
Batin	<i>Desuri range</i>	...	...	...	...
Mayal	Dunda	881	...	...	...
Chhabana	Thobli	21	...	...	...
Lutin gol	Kani	221	...	...	...
Pafin Dhao	Peel	30	...	...	...
Hal	Dingar	133	...	...	...
	Paga	67	...	...	...
	Pafin	6	...	...	...
	Chokhat	1	...	...	...

ANNUAL FORM NO. 56 — (Continued.)

Forest Department Marwar state.

Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Raj agency and brought to sale
Deposit or sold locally during the year 1899-1900.

Particulars.	No or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.		Particulars	No. or quantity	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.	
			No. or quantity	Cubic feet.				No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.
Paga	61				Paga	02			
Dingar	136				Musal	2			
Upla	50				Hal	6			
Hal	7				Thapa	1			
Patia	8				Beola	1			
Balewan	2				Feed	214			
Thobli	24				Juria	1			
Mayal	5				Desur Range.				
Kani	221				Danda	974		815	
Beola	8				Thobli	7			
Danda	881				Kani	14			
Bank	8				Peed	189			
Musal	5				Dingar	120			
Golia	7				Mayal	23			
Pagi	85				Hal	2			
Sengri	83				Balewan	10			
			2,075		Thokar	55			
Total Gross Receipts	...		3,247		Bank	4			
					Beola	2			
Total Receipts	...		6,207		Soyat Range.			1,406	
					Golia				
Grand total	...		10,359		Ins	96			
					Upla	60			
					Dingar kamlat	45			
					Dingar Dhao	114			
						194			

Musal kher	...	2	...	751	...
Thobli	...	20	...		...
Beala	...	13	...		...
Pat	...	12	...		...
Peed	...	195	...		...
<i>Palt Range.</i>					
Thokar	...	81	...		...
Pat	...	122	...		...
Lutta Ins	...	160	...		...
Paga	...	53	...		...
Dingar	...	104	...		...
Upla	...	22	...		...
Hal	...	5	...		...
Patin	...	8	...		...
Balewar	...	2	...		...
Thobli	...	18	...		...
Mayal	...	5	...		...
Kani	...	214	...		...
Beola	...	8	...		...
Danda	...	197	...		...
Bauk	...	8	...		...
Musal	...	5	...		...
Golia	...	7	...		...
Paga	...	35	...		...
Singri	...	88	...		...
Ins	...	62	...	1,205	...
<i>Jodhpur sub-range.</i>					
Laht Rohan	...	11	...		...
Shusnam logs	...	2	...		...
Nim logs	...	43	...		...
Nim pieces	...	114	...		...
Babul log	...	1	...		...
Babul pieces	...	1	...		...
Khejri log	...	2	...		...
Pipal log	...	1	...		...
Patin	...	5	...		...
Khejri lopping	...	5	...		...
Golia	...	308	...	491	...

ANNUAL FORM NO. 56. — (Continued.)

Forest Department, Marwar State. Account of Timber and other produce cut or collected by Ray Agency and brought to sale Depots or sold locally during the year 1899-1900

Particulars.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.		Particulars	No or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.	
			No. or quantity.	Cubic feet				No or quantity.	Cubic feet.
<i>Balance at commencement of the year:—</i>									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Jodhpur							
Total balance ...								4,668	
Receipts							
I. True receipts Received from the forests during the year.									
Sewari Range (mds.)							
Desuri (cents)							
Jodhpur (mds)							
Total true receipts ...									
II. Gross receipts. Transferred to other depots.									
Depots							
Jodhpur							
FIRE WOOD DISPOSAL.									
I. True disposal:—									
Sold locally.									
Sewari							
Jodhpur							
Desuri							
Struck off for being damaged.									
Sewari							
Total true disposal ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. Gross receipts. Transferred to other depots.									
Depots							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									
Total Gross disposal ...									
Balance at close of the year.									
Sewari Range							
Desuri							
Pali							
Jodhpur							
Total true receipts ...									
II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—									
Transferred to other depots.									
Sewari—									

ANNUAL FORM NO. 56.—(Concluded.)

Forest Department Marwar state. Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Raj agency and brought to sale Depots or sold locally during the year 1899-1900.

Particulars.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.		Particulars.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD.	
			No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.				No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.
II. Gross receipts.					Utilized by the Department.				
Transferred to other Depots.	...				Pali ...	...		350	
Pali		51,013		Total True Disposal	..		59,357	
Jodhpur		32,434						
Total gross receipts.			81,047		II. GROSS DISPOSAL:—				
					Transferred to other Depots.	...		81,013	
					Sewari ...	...		2,431	
					Pali ...	...		
Total receipts	...		2,25,467		Total Gross disposal	...		84,047	
Grand Total	...		2,28,916		Total Disposal	...		1,43,104	
					Balance at close of the year.	...			
					Sewari ...	...		29,958	
					Desari ...	...		3,637	
					Jodhpur...	...		32,434	
					Pali ...	...		19,433	
					Total Balance	...		85,512	
					Grand Total	...		2,28,916	

<i>Balance at commencement of the year—</i>		MINOR PRODUCE.		DISPOSALS.	
Sewari range grass (Mds.) ...	540	I. True disposal.			
Desuri Do. (Do.) ...	122	Sold locally.			
Sojat Do. (Do.) ...	1,080	Sewari Range.			
		Grass (Mds.)	...	10	
		Wax (Srs.)	...	4	
Total balance ...		Sojat Range.			208
		Grass	...		
Receipts.		Desuri Range.	...		20
I. True receipts ...		Grass	...		
Received from the forests during the year.		Jodhpur.	...	20	
Sewari range grass (Mds.) ...	167	Honey	...	13	
Do. Do. Honey (Srs.) ...	20	Wax	...		33
Do. Do. Wax (Srs.) ...	17				
Total true receipts ...		Utilized by the Department.	Total		275
II. Gross receipts		Sewari Range Grass (Mds.)	...		267
Transferred to other depots.		Desuri " " "	...		102
Jodhpur ...	20	Sojat " " "	...		78
Honey (Seers.) ...	13		Total		447
Do. (Do.) ...		Struck off on account of being damaged—			
Wax		Sewari range grass	...	439	
Total gross receipts ...		Do.	...	794	
Total receipts ...			Total		1,233
Grand total ...		II. Total true disposal	...		1,933
		Gross disposal—	...		1,955
		Sewari range Honey (Srs.)	...	20	
		Do. Wax (Srs.)	...	13	33
		Total gross disposal	...		83
		Total Disposals	...		1,988

ANNUAL FORM NO. 58.

Forest Department Marwar State summary of Revenue of Marwar Forests during 1899-1900.

Budget heads.	Sewari range.	Devari range.	Sojat range.	Sivana range.	Parbatsar range.	Total.	Remarks.
(1) Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Raj agency—							
(a) Timber	297 2 0	195 11 3	42 12 9	.....	.....	535 10 0	
(b) Firewood and charcoal	1,196 1 6	132 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1,329 10 0	
(c) Bamboos	365 15 8	7 5 0	.....	.....	.....	373 1 8	
(d) Grass and other minor produce	291 13 3	8 1 3	157 11 0	.....	.....	467 14 6	
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Purchasers or consumers—							
(a) Timber	1,127 13 0	681 5 6	912 13 6	222 7 3	.....	3,247 8 0	
(b) Firewood and charcoal	612 13 0	86 11 6	170 11 6	.....	31 0 0	901 10 6	
(c) Bamboos	189 13 6	125 0 6	12 11 9	.....	.....	328 4 3	
(d) Grazing and Fodder grass	816 8 0	301 8 0	3 12 6	56 8 6	.....	1,178 5 6	
(e) Other minor produce	514 10 0	108 12 9	205 8 9	23 8 0	.....	1,188 5 3	
III.—Confiscated drifts and wa/wood—	20 6 9	37 5 0	29 1 6	5 0 0	1 13 0	91 13 3	
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Raj—							
(a) Only on foreign timber and other forest produce	27 5 0	16 1 3	.....	.....	.....	43 6 3	
(b) Revenue from shared and private forests	.....	.....	111 11 9	.....	.....	111 14 9	
V.—Miscellaneous—							
(a) Fines and forfeitures	1 0 0	.....	.....	3 1 0	.....	4 1 0	
(b) Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Other sources	3,186 7 6	540 2 0	225 11 9	601 7 3	100 11 0	4,951 7 3	
Total	9,278 3 5	2,511 5 6	1,876 10 3	913 7 6	112 7 9	14,765 5 5	
Add Arboriculture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695 2 0	
Gardens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 11 0	
Fuel fodder reserves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 1 3	
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,672 1 9	
Rajpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,666 8 3	
Ghanerao	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,086 6 3	
Bar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 2 6	
Barantia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rahra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	
Sumel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 2 0	
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,177 7 8	

ANNUAL FORM NO. 58. (Continued).

Forest Department Maricar State. Summary of expenditure of different ranges of Maricar Forests during 1899-1900.

BUDGET HEADS		Direction	Savanna range.	Desert range.	Soyot range.	Siwanna range.	Purhatav range.	Pall sub range.	Total.	Remarks.
A. CONSERVANCY.										
<i>I.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Roy Agency —</i>										
(a) Timber	..	..	48 6 6	411 12 1	315 2 6	..	..	244 10 6	970 2 2	
(b) Firewood and charcoal	..	..	1,553 14 6	9 6	87 3	..	..	144 6 6	1,562 10 6	
(c) Bamboos	..	..	35 14 1	38 10	..	..	..	53 13 9	187 5 6	
(d) Grays and other minor produce	..	..	18 11	..	3	..	..	..	21 11 3	
<i>II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by purchasers and consumers.—</i>										
<i>III.—Confiscated drift and wastwood.—</i>										
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Roy —</i>										
(a) Duty on foreign timber and other Forest produce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Revenue from shared and private forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>V.—Rent of leased Forests and payment to share-holders in Forests managed by Roy —</i>										
<i>VI.—Live stock, stores, tools and plants.—</i>										
(a) Purchase of cattle	..	..	1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Feed and keep of cattle	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Purchase of tools stores and plants	..	..	12 13 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>VII.—Communications and buildings.—</i>										
(a) Roads and Bridges	..	..	..	77 13	68 12	..	..	..	118 14	
(b) Buildings	..	..	..	..	50 3	..	..	..	314 9 3	
(c) Other works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>VIII.—Demarcation improvements and extensions of Forests —</i>										
(a) Demarcation	..	..	..	5 6	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Compensation of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Surveying and working plans	..	..	..	9 9 1	88 10 3	..	..	..	..
(d) Sowing and planting	..	..	121 7 3	132 6 1	195	5 6 6	7 11 6	..	333 6 4	
(e) Protection from fire	..	..	483	..	..	..	..	..	313 6 4	
(f) Other works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 12 6	
<i>IX.—Miscellaneous.—</i>										
(a) Refunds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Law charges	..	..	..	2 8 6	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Other charges	..	..	100 15	101 6	124 2 10	211 6 8	3 6 6	..	581 9	
Total of A conservancy										
		71 9	6,251 10	1,024 1 9	959 9 10	386 15 11	24 9 6	331 1 3	5,338 9 9	

ANNUAL FORM NO. 59.

Forest Department Maricar. Account current for the year 1899-1900.

	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	n. p.	Rs.	n. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Cash balance ...	.....	...	978	6 1	Expenditure as per annual summary form No. 58.	...	19,042	10 8	...	...
Revenue as per annual summary form No. 58.	.....	...	.....	...	Forest Conservancy	...	17,002	4 10	.....	...
Forest Conservancy ...	14,750	3 5	.....	...	Arboriculture	...	11,069	7 2	.....	...
Arboriculture ...	144	9 3	.....	...	Gardens	...	956	10 2	.....	...
Gardens ...	149	11 0	.....	...	Fuel and Fodder reserve	...	10,857	6 3	.....	...
Fuel Fodder Reserves ...	72	4 3	.....	...	Bherna baories	...	27,284	15 8	86,213	6 9
Bherna baories ...	550	8 9	.....	...	Miscellaneous	...	.....	...	12,553	7 6
Miscellaneous ...	.....	...	15,672	4 8	Forest cash remittances local.	...	.....	...	.....	...
Forest cash remittances.	.....	...	88,810	0 0	Remittances to treasury	...	.....	...	.....	...
Cheques drawn ...	.....	...	2	9 0	Inter-divisional transfer	...	.....	...	2,861	15 0
Inter-divisional transfer ...	.....	...	87	13 6	Inter Departmental Do.	...	.....	...	78,150	1 0
Inter Departmental Do. ...	.....	...	2,795	12 0	Exchange of coin	...	.....	...	4,538	11 3
Exchange of coin ...	.....	...	73,465	13 3	Advances recoverable	...	.....	...	.....	...
Advances recoverable ...	.....	...	.....	...	Balance	...	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	.....	...	1,83,812	9 6	Total ...	...	.....	...	1,83,812	9 6

ANNUAL FORM NO. 61.

Forest Department Municipal State. Outstanding and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for 1899-1900.

Range.	DEPARTMENT DEBITOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.		Total.	BALANCE DUE.		Remarks.
	At commence- ment of the year.	Recoveries in cash and value of sup- plies & work done during the year.	At close of the year.	At commence- ment of the year.	Payments made during the year.		To department out- standing.	By de- partment liabilities.	
Lalla Gokal Chand Forest Ranger...	...	17,344 6 4	17,344 6 4	13 6 0	18,040 5 6	18,033 11 6	709 5 2	...	...
S. A. Rakheshur "	...	6,170 8 8	6,470 8 8	0 11 8	6,170 0 0	6,470 11 8	0 3 0	...	...
Babu Chatur Bhuj "	...	7,033 15 0	7,033 15 0	1 0 7	7,544 1 6	7,545 2 1	491 3 1	...	...
Lalla Donlat Ram "	...	1,756 10 4	1,756 10 4	4 11 2	1,757 8 0	1,762 3 2	5 8 10	...	...
Munshi Piran Dert Forester	...	538 9 11	538 9 11	1 1 5	515 0 0	1,762 3 2	7 7 6	...	...
Munshi Pura Chand "	...	35,529 11 5	35,529 11 5	89 13 6	36,532 10 0	35,622 7 6	92 12 1	...	...
Munshi Huns Raj "	...	183 4 0	183 4 0	...	183 4 0	183 4 0	...	...	...
Pancholi Hazari Mull "	...	1,810 10 2	1,810 10 2	1 12 3	1,993 7 3	2,009 3 6	168 9 4	...	...
Lalla Jagan Nath Forest Ranger...	...	4,684 4 8	4,684 4 8	...	5,180 0 0	5,480 0 0	798 11 4	...	...
Koa Raja Gulab Singh	1,098 11 9	510 0 0	1,629 11 9	1,629 11 9	...	...
Military Department	63 12 9	63 12 9	...	63 12 9	63 12 9	...	...	...
Total	75,465 13 8	75,465 13 8	1,216 4 4	78,150 1 0	79,366 5 4	3,900 8 1	...	...

ANNUAL FORM NO. 62.

Forest Department Marwar State. Financial results of the year 1899-1900.

Range.	TIMBER & OTHER PRODUCTS RECEIVED FROM THE FORESTS BY RAJ AGENCY.				OTHER REVENUE.		Formation and improvement of Forests.	TOTAL.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
Sewari ...	2,151	2,111	7,127	2,455	604	5,170		9,278	5,170	
Desuri ...	344	490	2,201	2,517	352	3,359		2,545	3,359	
Sojat ...	201	425	1,676	1,917	284	2,626		1,877	2,626	
Siwana ...	.....	.....	913	1,769	5	1,774		913	1,774	
Parbatsar ...	.....	.....	142	530	8	538		142	538	
Pali ...	.....	349	...	3	...	852		...	852	
Total ...	2,696	3,375	12,059	9,191	1,253	13,819		13,755	13,819	
Direction ...	.....	6	...	5,217	...	5,223		...	5,223	
Total Raj Department ...	2,696	3,381	12,059	14,408	1,253	19,042		14,755	19,042	
Raipur ...	.....	.....	2,666	972	17	989		2,666	989	
Ghanero ...	.....	.....	1,086	296	180	476		1,086	476	
Bar ...	.....	.....	10	60	...	60		10	60	
Bantia ...	.....	.....	...	60	...	60		...	60	
Bahra ...	.....	.....	5	60	...	60		...	60	
Sumel ...	.....	.....	37	60	...	60		37	60	
Grand Total ...	2,696	3,381	15,863	15,916	1,450	20,747		18,559	20,747	

REVIEW.

General Pandit Gokal Dass, whose services were kindly lent by the Punjab Government, reverted to his substantive appointment on 11 February. During his tenure of office, the department made a creditable improvement. He was succeeded by his assistant, Lala Lachman Das, a qualified Marwari youth.

The year under review being one of drought, the effects of which are traceable under almost every head of the report, not only there was a marked increase in the number of offences against forest rules as well as illicit grazing of the cattle, but to the same cause may be attributed the dearth of natural and artificial reproductions and the withering and decay of the seedlings of the previous year.

Area The conservancy policy was further pushed and 40 square miles of Siwana Jagir forests were brought under conservation.

Lac Industry. The similarity of climatic conditions that exists between Sindh and Marwar had induced the Darbar to try the Sindh larvæ but the failure of the monsoon prevented the trial of this experiment.

Fuel and fodder reserves The formation of fuel and fodder reserves in Khalsa villages was further extended and 1810 acres were taken up in Sojat and Pali parganas.

Boundaries 114 *kacha* boundry pillars were replaced by those of masonry ones. The rest of the *kacha* pillars were however white-washed and kept in good order.

Survey. The Desuri and Raipur ranges are almost completed. The experimental working plan of Desuri forests was enforced.

Protection The criminal tribes are reported to have on the whole behaved well. The devolution of the revenue work of Grassia villages on the Forest Department has been productive of good results, as two villages for the first time obtained permits for wood for sale

Grass There being scanty grass outside the forests, they were thrown open to grazing and grass cutting earlier than usual and supplied grass to some 1500 horses of the Imperial Service Troops for over 6 months.

Forest fires. The continued indifference of the Sirohi Forest officers and Meywar Jagirdar of Mirpura is to be regretted.

Revenue. The financial aspects are satisfactory, as there was a net surplus of Rs. 7,718 against Rs. 3,481 of the year preceding.

SUKHDEO B. A. RAO BHADUR,
Secretary to Musahib Ali.